IDAHO STATE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

JUNE 2001

Danielle Bruno
Editor

This newsletter is published quarterly by the Idaho State Department of Agriculture, to provide information about Idaho's noxious weed program. Suggestions and articles from readers are encouraged.

UpFront With Rick VanBebber

Interagency Noxious Weed Coordinator

Who Am I and Why Am I Here? – It's All About Cooperation

Since this is my first article I want to introduce myself and give you some background on one of the first Interagency Noxious Weed Coordinator positions in the nation.

First of all let me share with you some personal information. I am 53 years old, married for 26 years to my beautiful wife Deb, and we have four children and two grandchildren. I was born and raised on a farm in northwest Iowa, moved to the west in 1962, and continued to work in agriculture production and resource management. After our third child was born I returned to Utah State University and completed a B.S. degree in Range Science in 1982. I was given the opportunity to begin my Forest Service career at Mackay, Idaho in 1985 and have managed rangeland resources and noxious weeds for the last sixteen years in Idaho.

During my career with the Forest Service I learned a great deal about integrated pest management (IPM). Herbicides have been an important tool but biological control and more recently intensive sheep grazing had also proven effective. However, despite our best efforts we were still losing ground in the battle against noxious weeds.

It was apparent that without cooperation of neighbors and entire communities, both urban and rural, controlling noxious weeds was a futile expectation. Locally, the Forest Service had received much criticism for not doing all we could and at the same time we saw cities, landowners and other government agencies falling short in their efforts. Misunderstanding, lack of awareness, poor funding and inconsistent efforts fueled frustration. Neighbors pointed the finger of blame at each other while noxious weeds marched on.

In 1995 I was privileged to help establish the first Cooperative Weed Management Area (CWMA) in southeast Idaho. It took a lot of coordination, meeting with potential partners, landowners, municipalities, county commissioners, and State and federal agencies to build bridges of trust in a common cause. In a period of only five years distrust was replaced with cooperation as barriers faded away. Many private, county, state and federal leaders took on leadership roles, developed strategies, provided equipment, personnel and expertise, submitted grant funding applications, and planned and completed numerous cooperative noxious weed control projects. Noxious weed problems that seemed too large or complicated now had solutions. Support within communities increased and a greater pool of resources was available to all partners. It worked! Attitudes changed and the energy lost as combatants was channeled into positive results.

Idaho State Department of Agriculture and USDA Forest Service, Region 4 have asked me to assist in noxious weed management with an emphasis on development, organization and operation of CWMA's throughout Idaho. The concept of CWMA's has proven successful. It is my desire, and that of the agencies I represent, to help you stem the tide of noxious weed invasion by establishing CWMA's that cover every acre of land in Idaho. CWMA's work! Not only do they work, they build strength in relationships with neighbors, partners and entire communities.

So, feed your interests or curiosity about noxious weeds and CWMA's. Give me a call or email me your questions and/or suggestions. I look forward to this opportunity and firmly believe that cooperation is the answer. I can be contacted in Malad at 208-766-4743, cell phone 241-5237, or email rvanbebber@fs.fed.us.

Cost Share Update

Brenda Waters

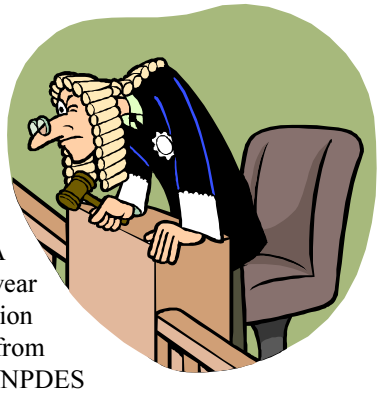
Finally, the cost share grants are done and checks are in the mail! Now the work can be accomplished in the field. As of this date we have sent out more than $1.2 million to the 29 Cooperative Weed Management Areas (CWMA), $25,000 to counties not yet in a CWMA, $188,000 to research, and $31,000 to education for a grand total of more than 1.48 million dollars (wow)! We are excited to be able to support your battle against noxious weeds. Thanks to all of you for your cooperation during the process. We believe that next year will be much easier.

It is very important that the funds that you receive are documented properly. Keep accurate records and set up photo points to document the work. Always have sign in sheets for your workdays to keep track of your participants and of the equipment that is used to get the job done. I want to encourage to you keep your records up to date, which will make it much simpler to produce an end of the year report. The details of the grants that we administer for noxious weeds requires that the staff at ISDA complete performance reviews on 25% of all the projects and financial reviews on 10% of all the projects. These reviews will be forthcoming and will be on a random basis, just so you are not surprised when we come to call on you. Since all of you are keeping track of all the information we required on the 'Part C' cost share form for each project. With your fantastic record keeping system, everything should go smoothly (right everyone?)!

If you have questions or need help with getting your records set up properly, please call me (208) 332-8667 or send me an email bwaters@agri.state.id.us and I will be happy to help.

Court Ruling on Headwaters v. Talent Irrigation District

Danielle Bruno



March 12th, 2001, the 9th Circuit Court of appeals upheld that a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit was required for direct application of an aquatic herbicide to waters of the United States. This ruling has caused a great deal of confusion among aquatic pesticide users. According to Bob Spencer, ISDA, it is not against Idaho State Law or Code to apply registered aquatic pesticides according to the label directions. However, to apply these pesticides without a NPDES permit may be a violation against the Clean Water Act. ISDA does not regulate the Clean Water Act, EPA does. EPA issues NPDES permits and the permitting process involves fees and takes a year or more. March 31, 2001, EPA issued a memorandum indicating that appropriate application of aquatic herbicides is a low enforcement priority. However, this does not stop anyone from filing a lawsuit over a violation of the Clean Water Act if applications are made without a NPDES permit. In Idaho, the Idaho Water Users Association, Inc. ((208) 344-6690, iwua@iwua.org, www.iwua.org) has been very active in this issue. Updates on this issue will be forthcoming as more information becomes available. Please see our web site (http://www.agri.state.id.us/animal/weedintro.htm, Weed Information Links) to view a copy of the EPA memorandum.

Publication Update

A Field Guide to the Special Status Plants of the BLM, Lower Snake River District (LSRD) has just been published thanks to funds from a Challenge Cost Share Project. The field guide includes descriptions of each special status plant known to be in the LSRD. The descriptions include scientific name, common name, illustrative drawings, photographs, distribution, and habitat. This guide will be of great use to the 12 southwestern counties in the LSRD in avoiding potential conflicts with herbicide treatments and endangered species concerns. For a copy of the guide, please contact Pat Kane at (208) 384-3407.

Mapping Update

Danielle Bruno

ArcView 3.2 and ArcView 8.1

This spring, ESRI released a new version of ArcView called ArcView 8.1. ArcView 8.1 is being billed as the gateway into ArcGIS. ArcView 8.1 is the regular size of a cup of coffee where ArcEditor is the tall, and ArcInfo is the grande. ArcView 8.1, ArcEditor, and ArcInfo form a scalable ArcGIS where you can purchase various levels of functionality based upon need.

ArcView 8.1 is very different from ArcView 3.x in look and feel. You no longer open ArcView and see the 5 standard documents in the document window. ArcView 8.1 consists of 3 parts, ArcMap, ArcCatalog, and ArcToolbox. Each is opened separately. The terminology is also different in ArcView 8.1. A Theme is now a Layer. A View is a Data Frame. Projects are imported and turned into Map Documents and only one Layout can be created within any one Map Document. ArcView 8.1 can do all of the things that were done in ArcView 3.x with a few extras, although not all of the extensions available for ArcView 3.x are available for ArcView 8.1 at this time. ArcView 8.1 has expanded symbology and editing tools, does on-the-fly projection, and supports the geodatabase data model as well as coverages and shapefiles.

Other major differences between ArcView 3.x and ArcView 8.1 are the hardware requirements and the programming language. ArcView 8.1 is limited to machines no more than about 2 years old that are running a Windows NT or Windows 2000 operating system. ArcView 3.x will run on older machines. ArcView 3.x is programmed using a language called Avenue. ArcView 8.1 is programmed using Visual Basic for Applications (VBA). ArcView 8.1 will not understand custom scripting done in Avenue. What this means is that those of us who use custom ArcView applications like the WISP modeler or the BLM Soils script will be unable to use this applications in ArcView 8.1 until they are rewritten in VBA. The advantage to ArcView 8.1 using VBA verses Avenue is that many more people know VBA, hence more customized scripts should be developed over time.

So what does this mean for most weed programs? If you are using hand-me-down computers, they may not be powerful enough to run ArcView 8.1. Check your computer's specifications before purchasing. Also, before purchasing ArcView 8.1, make certain your operating system is Windows 2000 or Windows NT. The new interface takes some getting used to. It will be difficult to use at first as habits learned in ArcView 3.x are relearned in ArcView 8.1. ISDA is not currently using ArcView 8.1. Danielle hopes to be up to speed by the end of the year.

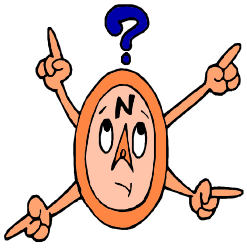
ESRI has stated that it will continue to support, maintain and license ArcView 3.x for as long as the clientele requires it to. That should be for at least a year or two since there are many organizations dependent on ArcView projects developed in Avenue. Eventually, ArcView 8.1 will become the norm as ArcView 3.x fades into the sunset as ArcGIS becomes more pervasive thoughout the GIS community.

Migrating to ArcView 8, is an ESRI course designed especially for ArcView 3.x users. Register free at http://campus.esri.com/arcview8.

	ArcView 3.x	**ArcView 8.1**	
Platform:	Windows 95/98/2000/NT, Unix	Windows NT/2000 only	
Minimum RAM:	32 MB	128 MB	
Minimum Processor:	Pentium Processor	Pentium 3 or 4, 450 MHZ	
License:	Single Use only for Windows	Single Use and Floating for Windows	
Language:	Avenue	Visual Basic for Applications	
Cost:	$956.00	$1500.00	**Upgrade 3.2 to 8.1:** $600.00

Calibrating the Digital Compass on the Trimble GeoExplorer 3 and 3c!

Navigation/Compass
Options button
Scroll to bottom of list and enter when Calibration is highlighted
Hold antenna level and rotate 360 degrees in over 10 seconds
As the unit counts down, rotate smoothly through the full circle.
Try to finish facing the same direction you started.
A message will display if the compass was successfully calibrated.



Pre-Fire Planning Insured That The Railroad Fire Turned Into An Invasive Species Management Opportunity

By Charles Henry, TechLine Editor. Orginally Published In Techline Dec. 2000

By the time it was contained on July 8, 1999, the Railroad Fire in the Great Basin of Utah had consumed 63,000 acres. Sixty percent of this fire was on BLM land that contained infestations of squarrose knapweed and other invasive, non-native vegetation. However, BLM land managers were ready once the fire was out. Pre-fire planning insured that the Railroad Fire turned into an invasive species management opportunity.

"Your window of opportunity for effective post-fire weed management is the fall and spring following the fire. This window is relatively short, but it is critical. Once cheatgrass, knapweed, or other invasives take over that site, the site's capability threshold lowers. This renders site rehabilitation almost operationally impossible. Once a site's natural capability is lost, only a massive infusion of management inputs can bring it back and most of the time we simply don't have the money or manpower for those inputs," Pat Fosse explains. Fosse is BLM's assistant field manager in the Fillmore Field Office.

"Research shows that invasive species like knapweed really explode after a fire," Fosse says. However, weeds are also easier to spot for mapping and treatment and easier to kill after a fire. We view fires as an opportunity to get ahead of noxious weeds, but it requires planning and pre-fire prep work."

After the fire, Fosse spent 15 days mapping the burned area. From Sept. 1 through freeze-out on Nov. 1, 1999, BLM seasonal ATV spray crews already hired for the spring through fall season were spot spraying roads, washes, and draws with Grazon* P+D at a rate of 3 qt./acre in 25 gallons of water per acre. The ATVs were equipped with Boom Buster nozzles capable of 15 to 20-ft. widths and handguns.

Fosse mapped out 5,600 acres that were aerially treated with Grazon P+D at 3 qt./acre in five gallons of water with fixed-wing aircraft on September28 through October 3, 1999. On April 28, 2000, an additional 3,960 acres were aerially treated. In November 1999, grass seeding with drills and aerial seeding were completed on the burn. In December, the aerially seeded areas were chained to incorporate the seed and break up burned brush, pinyon, and juniper trees.

In the spring of 2000, Fosse, along with the seasonal spray crew, checked all the roads again and in the fall the seasonal ATV crews work back through the burned area to spot-treat any escapes. "We achieved 90% to 100% control of squarrose knapweed with this program. Overall, we had more areas with 100% control in the spring treatments, based only on our visual analysis," Fosse states.

Fosse says land managers should be confident that they can achieve the same results on other knapweed species. "Based on university research, squarrose knapweed is one of the more difficult species to control, so results should be similar or even better on Russian, spotted, or diffuse knapweed."

"Re-seeding is critical in our situation," she says. "Plant competition enhances herbicide effectiveness and herbicides enhance grass competition. The two practices are integral in areas without adequate understory, so I recommend that if you don't have the budget to re-seed, then don't waste your money spraying. You must look at the understory with weed work to know a site's capability and how much competition is enough to keep unwanted weeds from re-invading the site."

Fosse also says that no one agency can do it alone. Their success is only achieved through the cooperation and assistance of local counties (Juab County and supervisor Bob Garrett in the Railroad Fire), state lands, the Utah Department of Agriculture, the USDA Forest Service Rocky Mountain Research Station, Utah Division of Wildlife Resources, and other agencies.

"Your plan and management tools must be operational to be successful," Fosse concludes. "Cooperation with private landowners and other agencies is the best way to save time and money so you can get the job accomplished."

*Trademark of Dow AgroSciences, LLC

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Keys to Emergency Fire Rehabilitation Weed Management (Continued from page 4)

1. Be prepared. In your Normal Year Fire Plan and NEPA make sure you include detection, control and monitoring for noxious weeds. Then when a fire burns through an area in which weeds occur or are likely to spread, you only need to complete a tier to your existing NEPA document.

2. Make sure that your Pesticide Use Proposal (PUP) covers the entire area under your jurisdiction, not just where you plan to treat for that year. This allows flexibility, not only to treat any new, small infestations of noxious weeds as they are found, but also to treat within any burned areas, as necessary.

3. Have an existing GIS inventory completed! When the fire is controlled, layer the fire perimeter over the weed inventory. It will be very helpful, not only in justifying your request for weed management funding in your EFR plan submission, but also in planning where to start your intensive weed mapping for post-fire weed management. To begin mapping, put the perimeter of the fire(s) over your weed inventory in GIS and print your maps. This will give you a good idea where to start. If you do not have an existing GIS inventory, don't let it prevent you from post-fire weed management. Weeds are easily seen to map and treat following a fire and it may be a good opportunity to start your GPS inventory.

One tip in EFR projects is to use different colored flagging to indicate different treatments. Example:
drilling is marked by green flagging, chaining by orange flagging, survey corners and areas to avoid within the drill or chain areas are marked with pink, weeds with blue, etc. Once areas are flagged, GPS the different treatments and use your Arc View maps to prepare contracts.

4. Most noxious weeds are easily mapped in the fall following a fire. They are the first, and sometimes the only, species to emerge from the blackened soil during the first few months following the fire. For example, many plants of squarrose knapweed are 18 inches tall and in full flower during September or October following a fire.

5. Take your spray tank with you when you are mapping. Any very small infestations can be treated immediately without slowing you down in your mapping effort. Bigger infestations should be mapped either for ATV, truck, or aerial treatment depending on the size and density of the infestation.

6. Our ATV crew starts in burned areas in September. Roads and trails that will be used by other agency staff working on the EFR effort should be checked and if necessary, treated as highest priority to stop spreading weed seed into the burned areas.

7. We have been very successful with October and April aerial and ground treatments following **a** fire. Research completed by Steve Dewey, USU Extension Weed Specialist, shows that if knapweed occurs in an area that is burned and no treatment is completed, the knapweed would increase as much as 120% in one year.

8. Develop an Agreement or MOU with the County Weed Department. The county procurement process is much less time consuming than Federal agencies. Therefore, if you have an Agreement or MOU in place, money can be transferred to the counties and they can hire the aerial contractor or complete work that you do not have the capability to complete. There are two documents that can be used to transfer money to counties — Justification for Noncompetitive Procurement (JNCP) and Assistance Agreement (AA).

9. In areas you plan to aerial spray for weeds, do not include any forbs or shrubs in the seed mix for that area. If you spray in the fall, spray at least two to three weeks before you fly the seed on, so the herbicide does not affect the grass seed. If you spray in the spring, you must wait until the seeded grasses have their second leaf. In Utah, that is about mid-April.

10. Use an aerial applicator who has planes or copters equipped with GPS, as they are much more accurate in applying the herbicide where it is intended. If areas are mapped and flagged, it is easy to talk to the pilots every time they land and guide them through the areas. It is necessary to have someone very familiar with the area to do this.

11. Aerial treatments should be "cleaned up" by ATV crews about 6 months after the initial treatment to control any obvious survivors and protect your investment.

12. Any treatments should be monitored with at least photo plots. Permanent transects can also add valuable information.

Where In The World Was Brenda Waters?

Upper Payette CWMA - Lowman Dalmatian Toadflax - June 13

Adams County CWMA - Fires of 2000 - June 7

Envirothon - Challis - Working with high school teachers - May 15/16

Utah & Idaho CWMA - Dyers Woad Tour - May 17

Lower Payette CWMA - Vogels Ranch - May 8

BASF Plateau Update Tour - April 24

Upcoming Pesticide Exams---Please Call (208)332-8600 to Verify!

Must be 18 or older. Photo ID Required. Exam fees must be paid and received before exam results will be released.

Northern Idaho		
June 27	106 Dalton Ave. U of I Coop. Extension	Coeur d'Alene
July 11	4425 N. Boyer, Bonner Co. Fairgrounds	Sandpoint
July 25	522 S. Adams, Latah Co. Courthouse	Moscow
Sept. 5	106 Dalton Ave. U of I Coop. Extension	Coeur d'Alene
Sept. 19	1225 Idaho St. Brammer Building	Lewiston
Oct. 17	6447 Kootenai St. Courthouse Annex	Bonners Ferry
Nov. 14	522 S. Adams, Latah Co. Courtyouse	Moscow
Dec. 12	106 Dalton Ave. U. of I. Coop. Extension	Coeur d'Alene
Eastern Idaho		
June 20	2925 Rollandet, Bonneville Co.Extension	Idaho Falls
July 25	132 So. Shilling, Bingham Co. Extension	Blackfoot
Aug. 8	310 N. 2nd East, Business Development Ctr.	Rexburg
Sept. 5	2925 Rollandet, Bonneville Co.Extension	Idaho Falls
Sept. 19	132 So. Shilling, Bingham Co. Extension	Blackfoot
Oct. 10	310 N. 2nd East, Business Development Ctr.	Rexburg
Nov. 14	2925 Rollandet, Bonneville Co.Extension	Idaho Falls
Dec. 5	132 So. Shilling, Bingham Co. Extension	Blackfoot
South Central Idaho		
July 11	McGregor Center, Minidoka Fairgrounds, 85 E. Baseline	Rupert
Aug. 8	CSI – Taylor Building, Room #276	Twin Falls
Sept. 12	McGregor Center, Minidoka Fairgrounds, 85 E. Baseline	Rupert
Oct. 10	CSI – Taylor Building, Room #276	Twin Falls
Nov. 14	McGregor Center, Minidoka Fairgrounds, 85 E. Baseline	Rupert
Dec. 5	CSI – Taylor Building, Room #276	Twin Falls
Southeast Idaho		
June 27	130 N. 6th Ave. Bannock Co. Ext. Office	Pocatello
July 18	30 N. 100 W. Oneida Co. Ext. Office	Malad
Aug. 15	130 N. 6th Ave. Bannock Co. Ext. Office	Pocatello
Sept. 12	53 E. 1st S. Caribou Co. Ext. Office	Soda Springs
Sept. 26	130 N. 6th Ave. Bannock Co. Ext. Office	Pocatello
Oct. 17	561 W. Oneida, Franklin Co. Ext. Office	Preston
Oct. 24	130 N. 6th Ave. Bannock Co. Ext. Office	Pocatello
Nov. 21	30 N. 100 W. Oneida Co. Ext. Office	Malad
Dec. 12	130 N. 6th Ave. Bannock Co. Ext. Office	Pocatello
Southwest Idaho		
June 27	ISDA, 2270 Old Penitentiary Rd.	Boise
July 11	501 Main St. Co. Ext. Office	Caldwell
July 25	ISDA, 2270 Old Penitentiary Rd.	Boise
Aug 8	501 Main St. Co. Ext. Office	Caldwell
Aug 22	ISDA, 2270 Old Penitentiary Rd.	Boise
Sept. 12	501 Main St. Co. Ext. Office	Caldwell
Sept. 26	ISDA, 2270 Old Penitentiary Rd.	Boise
Oct. 10	501 Main St. Co. Ext. Office	Caldwell
Nov. 14	ISDA, 2270 Old Penitentiary Rd.	Boise
Dec. 12	501 Main St. Co. Ext. Office	Caldwell

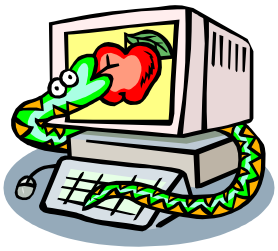
June 21	Weed Science Field Tour, Moscow, ID Dr. Donn Thill, (208) 885-6214
June 25-28	Wild Open Spaces Investigating Idaho's Rangelands, Lewiston, ID Gretchen Hyde, (208) 398-7002
June 26 or 28	Yellow Starthistle Field Workshop, Lenore, ID Chris Kuykendall, (208) 843-7392
July 13-14	IAWCS Weeder's Retreat, Cascade, ID Jeffrey Pettengill, (208) 529-1397
July 16	Weed Science Field Day, Huntley, MT James Mickelson, (406) 348-3400
July 16-20	SITE's Use of Technology for Water, Weeds, & Land, Nampa, ID Gretchen Hyde, (208) 398-7002
July 19-20	Western Regional Noxious Weed Meeting, Spokane, WA JoLynn Seufer, (509) 353-2147
August 14-16	NAWMA Annual Conference, Colorado Springs, CO http://www.nawmw.org

Available ESRI GIS Training Courses:

Idaho State University:		
Intro. to ArcView 3.2	August 2-3	For more information, contact Keith Weber at (208) 236-2757
Montana State University:		
Advanced ArcView 3.2	August 8-11	For more information, call Jane Ramos at (360) 754-4727

Also, classes are available on line at http://campus.esri.com at the ESRI virtual campus.

A Few Interesting Web Sites:



http://www.invasivespecies.gov = National Invasive Species Management Plan

http://www.web-agri.com = Web-Agri: Agricultural Search Engine

http://mapping.usgs.gov = USGS National Mapping homepage

http://info.ag.uidaho.edu = Resources for Idaho (U of I publications)

http://www.colorado.edu/geography/gcraft/notes/gps/gps_f.html = Peter Dana's GPS tutorial

http://imnh.isu.edu/digitalatlas/splash_navigate/pcmain.htm = Digital Atlas of Idaho

http://www.for.gov.bc.ca/hfp/pubs/interest/bioagent/bioagent.htm = BC Ministry of Forestry, Biological control agent matrix

http://www.aphis.usda.gov/ppq/bats/fnwsbycat-e.html = The Federal Noxious Weed List

Noxious Weed Quick Reference Treatment Table

Taylor Cox

Below is the fifth noxious weed quick reference treatment tables. Please feel free to make corrections or recommendations to our tables (don't forget to tell us about them). When completed, all five tables will be available to those who request them.

IDAHO NOXIOUS WEED QUICK REFERENCE, TABLE 5

	Syrian beancaper	Tansy ragwort	Toothed spurge	Whitetop (Hoary cress)	Yellow hawkweed	Yellow starthistle	Yellow toadflax
Cut/mow	?	Ineffective	?	May be helpful with chemical control	Ineffective	Ineffective	Ineffective
Hand pull, grubbing	Must thoroughly remove roots (time consuming)	Effective with small infestations	Effective	Digging can be effective	Ineffective	Effective in new introductions and crops	Small sites, several years
Burn	?	?	?	?	Ineffective	Ineffective	Ineffective, may increase density
Herbicide (alphabetical order, mixes may apply)	?	2,4-D, picloram, dicamba, triclopyr	?	2,4-D, amitrole, chlorsulfuron, metsulfuron	2,4-D, clopyralid, dicamba, metsulfuron, picloram	2,4-D, picloram, chlorsulfuron, clopyralid	2,4-D Chlorsulfuron Dicamba Picloram
Biocontrol	?	Fair to excellent	None	No	Being Tested	Fair to excellent	Fair to good
Reseeding	?	Good cover will help	?	Legumes will compete	Can be effective	Can be effective	Effective if competitive cover can be established
Grazing	?	?	?	Sheep will graze it	Ineffective	Cattle or sheep can supress, but timing critical	???
Cultivate, disk, till	?	Effective in croplands	?	Difficult	Ineffective	?	2 yrs or more, several times per year

Sources:

PNW Weed Control Handbook

Biology and Management of Noxious Rangeland Weeds, R. Sheley and J. Petroff, U. of AZ Press

Miscellaneous fact sheets

Other News

Section 18 Plateau - Where are we?

The Section 18 for Plateau is at EPA being evaluated. As soon as we know, we will let you know!

Cost of Idaho's Noxious Weeds Booklet has increased!

After ISDA made an order for the Idaho's Noxious Weeds Booklet from the University of Idaho, we were informed that the price for large bulk orders has gone up from $2.00 to $3.00. For those counties who would like to purchase more books than the 100 provided by ISDA, they will be sold at the cost of $3.00. The standard price for non-bulk orders remains $4.00 per book.

Weeder's Retreat

The annual IAWCS Weeder's Retreat is scheduled for July 13th and 14th this year at the Osprey Point Campground in Cascade, Idaho. All personnel involved in weed control are invited and bring along the entire family. The agenda includes updates from the Idaho Falls Joint CWMA meeting, new invaders, and the goings on at ISDA. Saturday begins with the IAWCS meeting and concludes with a tour of Payette Lake to look at Eurasian watermilfoil. The party starts at 1:00 pm on Friday! Hope to see you there!

For Sale or Trade

Two 200 gallon stainless steel FMC tanks. 6 Bean piston pumps. For details, contact Jeffrey Pettingill at (208) 529-1397 or JPettingill@co.bonneville.id.us.

If you are interested in submitting an article for sale or trade in the next Noxious News, please contact Danielle Bruno at (208) 332-8540 or dbruno@agri.state.id.us.

ISDA does not guarantee condition of equipment or is at all involved in any transaction listed in the For Sale or Trade section of the Noxious News.

Dr. Tim Prather: University of Idaho, Dept. of Plant, Soil and Entomological Sciences, Moscow, ID 83844-2339
tel: (208)885-9246; fax: (208)885-7760; e-mail: tprather@uidaho.edu

Dr. Mark Schwartzlaender: University of Idaho, Dept. of Plant, Soil and Entomological Sciences, Moscow, ID 83844-2339
tel: (208) 885-9319 ; fax: (208)885-7760; e-mail: markschw@uidaho.edu

Christina Kuykendall: Director, Nez Perce Bio-Control Center, P.O. Box 365, Lapwai, ID 83540
tel: (208)843-7392; fax: (208)843-7391; e-mail: chrisk@nezperce.org

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Ken Crane, Range Management Specialist	(208) 332-8566	kcrane@agri.state.id.us
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